

Government, Citizenship & the Constitution

Chapter 8

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 8 Vocabulary

1. Domestic Tranquility
2. General Welfare
3. Liberty
4. Articles
5. Popular Sovereignty
6. Limited Government
7. Checks and Balances
8. Federalism
9. House of Representative
10. Senate
11. Bill
12. Electoral College
13. Unconstitutional
14. Veto
15. Impeach
16. Infrastructure
17. Citizen
18. Naturalize
19. Immigrant
20. Jury Duty

Notes

Section I:

I. Principles behind the Constitution

A. Our Constitution was created based on _____ basic principles:

1. Popular Sovereignty:

2. Limited Government:

3. _____:

4. _____:

5. _____:

6. Republicanism:

7. Individual Rights:

Section II

II. Goals of the Constitution

A. Goals of the Constitution are stated in the Constitution's _____.

Preamble to the Constitution

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

B. 6 goals of the Constitution:

1. Form a more perfect union (government):

2. Establish justice for all:

3. Insure _____ :

4. Provide for the common _____ :

5. Promote _____ :

6. Secure the blessings of _____ :

Section III

I. Article I: The _____ Branch

a. Called _____

b. _____-Divided into 2 houses:

i. House of Representatives

1. _____ of 2 houses:

2. Representation based on _____

3. Members serve _____ year terms

4. _____ presides over the House of Representatives

5. Requirements:

a. _____+

b. Citizen for _____ years

c. _____ in state which elected

ii. Senate

1. Each state is equal: _____ per state

2. Senators serve _____ year terms

3. _____ presides over Senate

a. _____ presides in VP's absence

4. Requirements:

a. _____+

b. Citizen for _____ years

c. _____ in state in which elected

c. Powers of Congress

i. _____

1. Laws start as _____
2. Bills can begin in _____ house
3. If both houses vote to approve the bill, it is sent to the _____, who must sign it before it becomes _____

ii. Powers listed in Constitution

1. Collect _____
2. _____ money
3. _____ money
4. Create post offices
5. Fix standard _____ & _____
6. Declare _____

iii. The _____ Clause

1. "Congress can make all laws which shall be _____ for carrying out its duties."
 - a. Allows Congress to stretch its powers to deal with the changing needs of the nation.

Section IV

I. Article II: The Branch

a. Includes:

- i. President-Head
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. Departments and agencies that help President do his/her work.

b. Length in office

- i. Serves a _____ year term
- ii. _____ term limit
- iii. _____ years max

c. Requirements to be President:

- i. _____
- ii. _____ +
- iii. Resident of U.S. for _____ years

d. Powers of the President

- i. Constitution gives few details. Most powers set by precedents.
 - 1. _____ of military
 - 2. Appoint _____
 - 3. Make _____
 - 4. Suggests new _____
 - 5. Grant _____

e. Electing a President

- i. Elected every 4 years
- ii. Elected by _____
 - 1. There are _____ votes in the electoral college
 - 2. The number of votes each state gets is based on the number of _____ and _____ each state has.

Representatives + Senators = States electoral college vote

EX: Pennsylvania (21 Electoral College Votes)

_____ Representatives + _____ Senators = PA's _____ electoral votes

- 3. A candidate needs to receive _____ votes to win

Section V

I. Article III: The _____ Branch

a. Called the _____

b. Powers of the Supreme Court:

i. The job of the Supreme Court is to _____ laws.

ii. The Supreme Court has the power to declare laws

_____.

c. Make up of Supreme Court:

i. _____ Justices

1. 1 _____

2. 8 _____

ii. All justices are appointed by the _____ and must be confirmed by the _____.

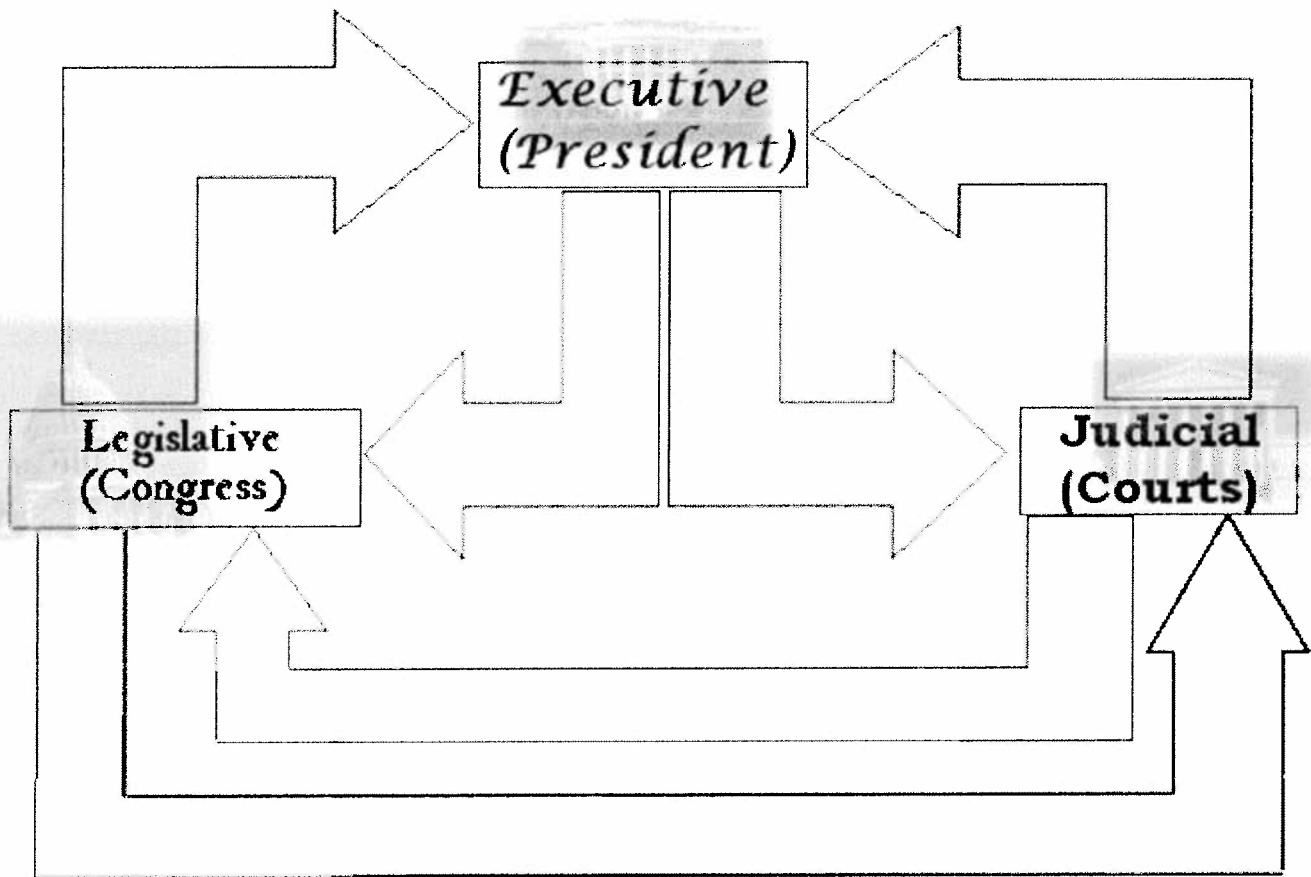
iii. Justices serve for _____/_____

Section VI

I. Checks and Balances

- a. The principle of _____ divides our government into 3 branches to keep one branch from becoming too powerful.
- b. The system of _____ further safeguards against the abuse of power.
 - i. Checks and balances give each branch the power to _____.

The System of Checks and Balances



Section VII

I. Article V: Changing the Constitution

- a. The framers did not want to make it _____ to change, or _____, the Constitution.
- b. Article __ outlines 2 ways of amending the Constitution.
 - i. If _____ of both the House of Representatives and the Senate agree, they can amend the Constitution
 - ii. If _____ of the states call for a national convention, they can amend the constitution.

II. Amendments

- a. _____ total amendments
- b. Bill of Rights:
 - i. First _____ amendments to Constitution
 - ii. Added in _____
- c. Other notable amendments:
 - i. _____ Amendment-Ended _____ (1865)
 - ii. _____ Amendment-_____ suffrage (1920)
 - iii. _____ Amendment-Lowered voting age from 21 to 18 (1971)

Section VIII

I. Rights and responsibilities of Citizens

a. A citizen is a person who owes loyalty to a particular nation and is entitled to all its rights and privileges.

b. To me a U.S. citizen you must...

i. _____

ii. Be _____

iii. Be _____ when your parents were naturalized.

c. Responsibilities of citizens

i. _____:

ii. _____:

iii. _____:

iv. _____:

v. _____:

vi. _____:

Resources

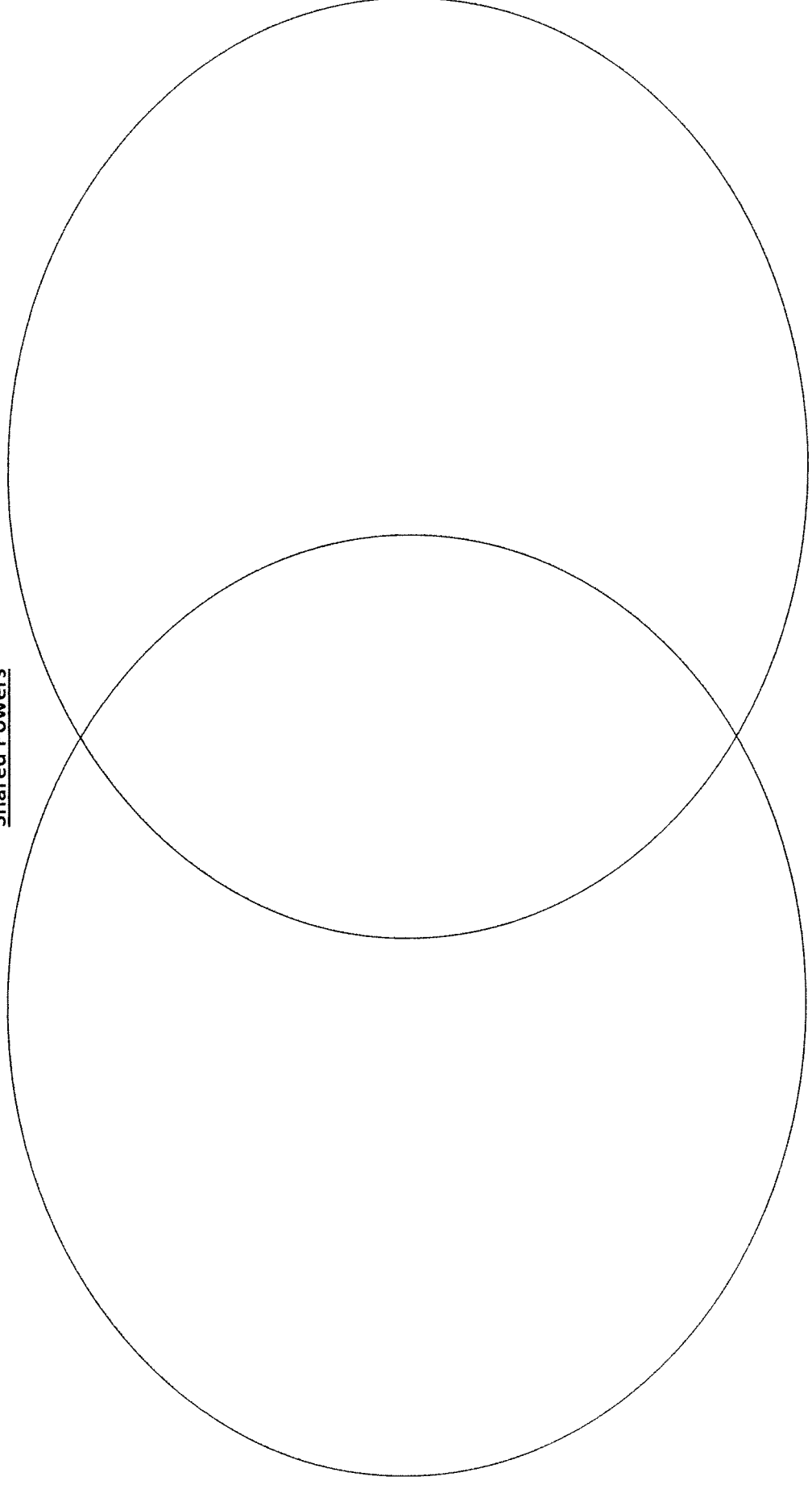
Federalism

Directions: Our government is based on a federalist system. That means that the powers of the government are divided between the federal government and the states. Below is a venn diagram. Use pages 235 and 251 to fill out the venn diagram. Place all of the powers that specifically belong to the federal government in one circle. Place all the powers that specifically belong to the state governments in the other circle. Place any powers that are shared by the federal and state governments in the overlapping area in the center.

Powers of the Federal Government


Shared Powers

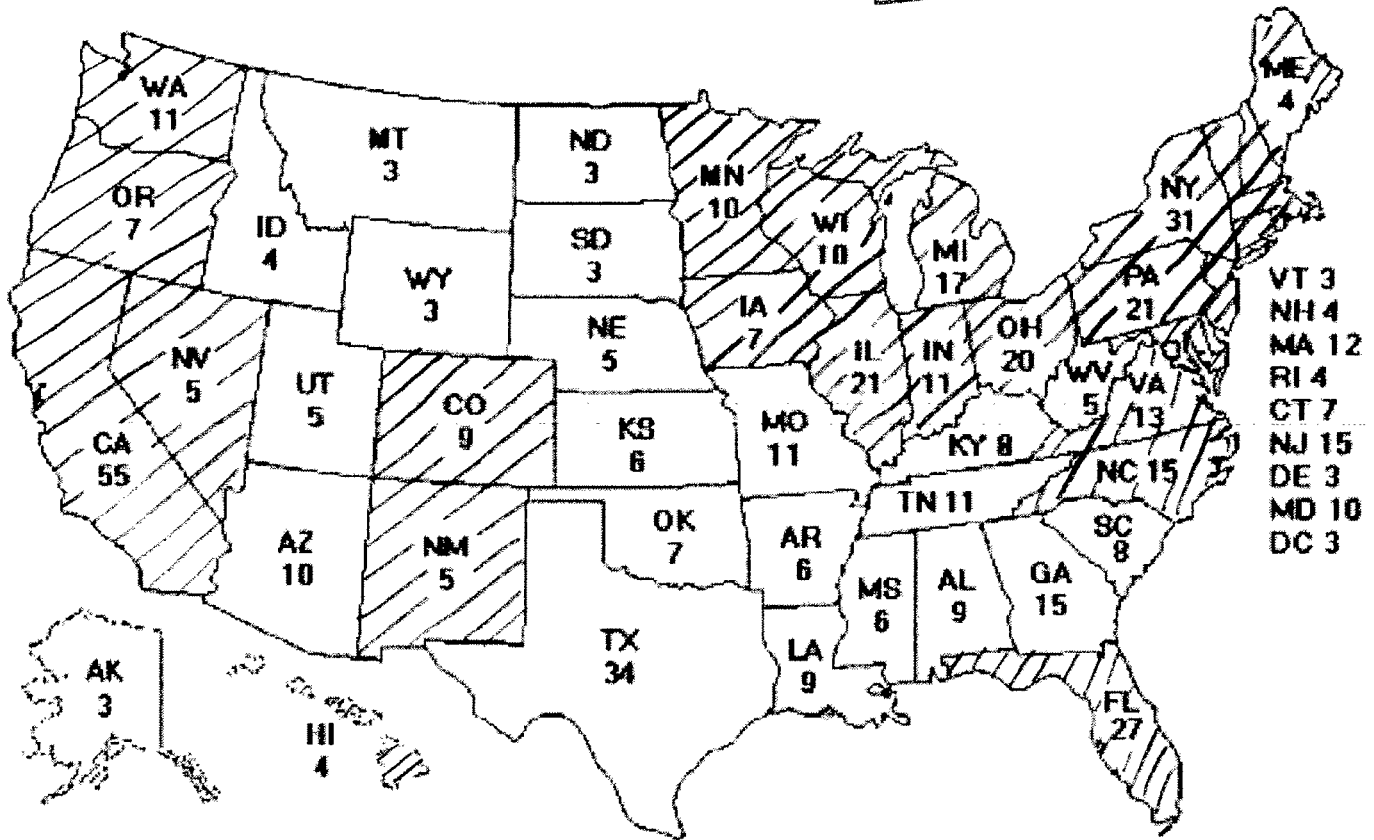
Powers of State Government



Using the Electoral College

Candidate A = 

Candidate B = 



Directions: Use the 2008 electoral map above to answer the following questions

1. What state has the most electoral votes?
2. What states have the least electoral votes?
3. How many votes does Pennsylvania have?
4. How many states did Candidate A win?
5. How many states did candidate B win?
6. How many total Electoral College votes did candidate A have?
7. How many total Electoral College votes did candidate B have?
8. What was the electoral vote differential between candidate A and candidate B?

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

REVIEW FOR THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Legislative Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Legislative Branch.
2. We call our legislative branch _____.
3. Our legislative branch is _____, meaning it has two houses.
4. The upper house is called the _____.
5. The lower house is called the _____.
6. There are _____ members in the Senate.
7. The head of the Senate is the _____.
8. Who presides over the Senate in the absence of the answer to #7? _____
9. There are _____ members in the House of Representatives.
10. The _____ presides over the House of Representatives?
11. Representation in the Senate is _____, so no one state is stronger than another,
12. In the Senate, each state gets _____ votes.
13. Representation in the House of Representatives is based on _____.
14. Senators serve for _____ years.
15. Members of the House of Representatives serve for _____ years.
16. How many times can members of the Senate and the House fo Representatives run for reelection? _____

17. The two Senators from Pennsylvania are:

A. _____

B. _____

18. The Congressman who represents our area in the House is : a, _____

19. Members for the House and the Senate are elected by _____.

20. What is the Purpose of the Legislative Branch?

The Executive Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Executive Branch.

2. The executive branch consists of the _____, _____ and the President's advisors called the _____.

3. The Executive Branch is also made up of many _____ and _____ that help the President, Vice President and the Cabinet with their work.

4. What are the three qualifications to run for President of the United States?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5. The President is elected by the _____.

6. The President can serve for _____ terms or _____ years.

7. What is the purpose of the Executive Branch?

The Judicial Branch

1. Article _____ of the Constitution creates the Judicial Branch.
2. Article _____ only creates the _____.
3. All the other federal courts are created by _____.
4. Who heads the Supreme Court?
5. There are _____ justices on the Supreme Court,
6. Supreme Court Justices serve for _____.
7. Supreme Court Justices are appointed by _____.
8. What is the purpose of the Judicial Branch?